

The National Republican

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The news columns contain full and accurate reports of all matters at the capital, together with general telegraphic news, special letters from a large corps of correspondents at home and abroad, reports being made without color or bias, the only standard being in every case, from the smallest to the greatest, to give the facts in the most convenient and attractive shape for all classes of readers.

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,
Washington, D. C.

Announcements.

NATIONAL—"Sam'l of Posey."
FORD—"Princess Ida."

CONGRESS—"The Danville Investigation."

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN—Matinee and evening performance.

MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1884.

The Cincinnati riot was a disaster which has its compensations. Col. Mapleson has canceled his opera engagement for that city, which was to have been fulfilled this week. He says his singers are afraid to warble in a town where citizens go around with shot-guns on their shoulders. This is rough on the Home of Music, but the average Republican will breathe freer.

The Ohio lawyers are having a hard time of it. The Cincinnati attorneys have kept shady since the riots, and on Saturday one of the leading lawyers of North Lewisburg was horsewhipped within an inch of his life by two young milliners because he sought to pay them attention. By-and-by no Ohio man will venture to acknowledge that he was ever acquainted with a lawyer.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, who resides in Richmond county, New York, has been elected a delegate to the republican convention. He will probably be sent to the state convention, and may be a delegate to the Chicago convention. If Mr. Curtis allows himself to be sent as a delegate to the republican national convention he ought to make up his mind in advance to be bound by its action. The dainty "independent" republicans who have been threatening to bolt the nomination if it does not happen to suit them no doubt look upon Mr. Curtis as a representative of their clique, but it is not probable that he will take part in a nominating convention and then repudiate its action.

BECAUSE the expert set to examine the books of the district government reports that accounts have been loyally kept, and that there are suspicious circumstances about them, it is not on that account to be at once assumed that the district officials have stolen public money, or have otherwise been dishonest. This expert preliminary examination lasted but a few hours and was made for the purpose of ascertaining whether a more extended investigation was necessary. If an investigation is ordered there must be an expert employed to make it, and in all probability this man will get that employment and the benefit of it. His own interests, therefore, would lead him to make the most possible in this first report of such irregularities as he may have discovered.

The half has not been told about Mr. Tilden's wonderful agility. The other day while visiting his farm up the Hudson he seized a live mule and carried him on his shoulders three hundred yards up a steep hill, and then threw him over a stable forty feet high without even drawing a long breath. The same day he took a barrel of pork, weighing three hundred pounds, in his teeth and swam the Hudson, which is a mile wide there. Returning, he swam back with his feet rolling the barrel in the air, circus fashion, to the notes of a tune which he whistled with such force that the inhabitants of the Catskills ran down to the bank to see what steamer was coming up. The following morning he got down on his all-fours and fought a bear, a wildcat, and a bulldog, performing the unparalleled feat of killing all three within less than three-quarters of a minute, according to the record of the most approved chronometer, held by a referee distinguished for his unquestioned probity from Hell Gate to Albany. If this doesn't secure the old man the democratic nomination nothing will.

SAMBRO ISLAND is a familiar name all over the civilized world on account of the disasters it has caused. The number of ships that have been dashed to pieces against its rocks will never be known until "the sea gives up her dead." A fine light house has been erected on the island to keep vessels off, but it was this light gleaming through the fog that lured the German steamer Daniel Steinhilber to destruction. The night was dark, a storm was raging, and the captain of the ill-fated steamer was steering slowly through the fog and rain, running slowly, blowing the whistle, and taking soundings at

frequent intervals, when he caught sight of Sambre light. By his reckoning he supposed that he was nearing Chebucto, and when he saw the light he bore down upon it as if it was Chebucto. When he discovered his mistake he was close to the rocks, and although an effort was made to change the course of the vessel it was too late. When a vessel butts against a rocky ledge, with the sea running high, her instant destruction is inevitable. The Daniel Steinhilber went down before the boats could be launched, or any other effort made to save life. Nine persons escaped—122 went down with the vessel. It does not appear that the disaster was due to either incompetency or negligence. The captain was making every effort to keep away from the rocks, but made a fatal error as to the position of his vessel.

Gen. John C. Fremont.

A bill has been prepared, and will soon be introduced in both houses of congress, to restore John C. Fremont to his former rank of major general in the army and place him on the retired list. No just act ever passed congress, and if it should become a law Americans can point to it as one evidence at least that republics, though they may be forgetful, are not wholly ungrateful.

The career of Gen. Fremont has been at once picturesque and useful, full of romance and adventure, yet productive of immense practical results, and yielding to his country a fruitage of incalculable value. The stupendous events of our civil war and the wonderfully rapid growth of the country since have partially obscured previous passages in our national history which, at the time of their occurrence, attracted the attention of the civilized world and were pregnant with momentous consequences. Among these were the great exploring expeditions of Gen. Fremont during the years 1842 to 1853, which opened up the heart of the continent, disclosed the hidden wealth of an undiscovered empire, unlocked the impenetrable regions of the Rocky mountains, blazed the way for the Pacific railroad, and led directly to the annexation of California to the United States. There were five of these expeditions, the first three being made under the auspices of the government while Fremont was an officer of the army, and the last two at his own private expense after he had resigned his commission. These expeditions made his leader and commander one of the most conspicuous figures of that generation. Their scientific results were recognized as of the greatest interest and value by various learned societies of Europe, while their importance in a material and political point of view was universally conceded at that day.

A gold medal from the Prussian Geographical Society, the Order of Merit from Frederick II, an autograph letter from Baron von Humboldt, and a medal from the Royal Geographical Society of England are among the foreign honors bestowed on Fremont. These are valuable souvenirs, but doubtless their owner prizes more highly in his old age the consciousness of having contributed in a large degree to the knowledge of his countrymen concerning their own domain, and of having borne a potential part in extending its boundaries, for it is undoubtedly true that Gen. Fremont was the pioneer of American government in California, and did more than any other one man toward wresting it from Mexican rule and saving it from British machinations. He first raised the American flag for conquest in California, and rallied there a force sufficient to expel the Mexicans, and which, in connection with a naval force, was able to hold the country against any hostile foreign demonstration. The Hon. William L. Marcy, secretary of state, in his official report made in December, 1846, gives the entire credit for the conquest of California to Gen. Fremont, concluding with the statement that "the whole province was yielded up to the United States, and is now in our occupancy." In his various exploring expeditions across the continent Fremont established a geographical nomenclature which still exists to a great extent. He first named the Golden Gate, and it was fitting that he should be the first civil governor of California, as he was its first United States senator. He gave the name to Humboldt river, as to many others, and the great German, in his published letters says, "This is the first name given in geography after me."

The Central Pacific railroad crosses the Sierra Nevada in sight of the crossing made by Fremont in the winter of 1843-'44. Other passes which he tried, surveyed, and fixed are now used by the great roads. His distinguished father-in-law, Thomas H. Benton, one of the ablest and most far-sighted men of his day, was also the first advocate of a Pacific railroad. Looking to the west, he said, "There lies the east—that is the way to India." Fremont, partly from his own intuition and partly from the inspiration of his gifted wife, the daughter of Benton, was early impressed with the same idea. "I am strongly in favor," he wrote, "of a central national railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean. There never has been presented an enterprise so calculated to draw together in its support all classes of society. Many years of labor and exploration of the interior of our continent, and along a great part of the way the road will necessarily pass, have conclusively satisfied me, not only of its entire practicability, but of the extraordinary advantages offered for its construction." Gen. Fremont never lost sight of the idea of a transcontinental railroad, and whether he was hoisting the American flag on a peak of the Rocky mountains, living with his famished men or famished mules, fighting the elements or fighting the Indians, taking astronomical observations or conquering California, he never forgot Col. Benton's prophetic utterance, "There is the east—that is the way to India."

Fremont resigned his first commission in the army in 1848, being then a lieutenant colonel. Some of his most substantial services to the country were rendered after this, and for which he has never received any reward or recognition. Perhaps we should except as a sort of recognition his nomination for president in 1856, by which a portion of his countrymen testified their appreciation of his character and

service. He was not elected, but a popular vote of 1,341,000 from eleven states was an honor of which any citizen might be proud. Unfortunately, however, that is a record which, like his testimonials from foreign scientific societies, does not yield any income. No grander political campaign ever occurred in this country, and if Fremont was not elected he blazed the way for others, and made possible that grand succession of events which, under Providence, have insured so greatly to the honor and welfare of the country. Soon after the breaking out of the civil war he was made a major general, but resigned his commission in 1862 on account of what he deemed unjust treatment. Since then he has lived in retirement. The old man, who once filled so large a space in his country's history and in the eye of the world, is now poor. He is 71 years old, and in the course of nature cannot be expected to live many years. He has done much for the country; it has done little or nothing for him.

To restore him to the rank of major general, and to place him on the retired list, would be a graceful act—not generous, but only just. It would not be voting a gratuity, but paying a debt. It would cost the people but a trifle, while it would cheer and comfort the declining years of one who has braved many dangers in the service of the country and faced extraordinary perils for the honor of the flag.

A Word to the Commissioners.

The result of the preliminary investigation into "Morrison building" and the methods instituted by Mr. Fiedler, of the congressional committee, and Mr. Taldon, his expert, would seem to indicate that some other people besides the "journal which raised all this fuss" would be "sorry when it is over." Like the ostrich, which hides its head in the sand, the commissioners have steadily refused to pay any heed to the popular demand that the district offices and officers should be accessible to daylight, and have raised the cry that THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is waging war against them personally. By their very secretiveness they have succeeded in inspiring distrust and suspicion, and, while no charges of dishonesty are now made, it is at least certain that these gentlemen have laid themselves open to serious criticism. It is of no use to plead the "baby act" and claim that irregularities were committed before they came into office.

Pray, of what sort of use are the rulers of 150,000 people if it requires a public ferment and congressional investigation to reveal to them abuses which should have been patent to an ordinary observer?

Take, for instance, the matter of favoritism in the location of improvements, the mysterious ubiquity of Barbour concrete pavement contracts, and the gross errors and discrepancies in assessments to which THE REPUBLICAN has called attention, and it would seem that the "moss" has not been raised any too soon. The error into which the commissioners have fallen is in supposing the District of Columbia is a little private borough, to be ruled and regulated as they and their confidential advisers see fit, regardless of the opinions of tax payers. In this the commissioners have made a big mistake. They are servants of the people, not their bosses.

THE Young Men's Democratic club of Brooklyn on Saturday evening gave certain conspicuous democrats an opportunity of further expressing their political views before the meeting of the national democratic convention. Mr. Bayard was at the dinner, and when he rose to respond to a toast some enthusiastic admirer proposed three cheers for "the next president of the United States." Mr. Bayard was so much embarrassed by the warmth of his reception that he forgot to say anything about the tariff beyond the general declaration that taxes ought not to be laid for the purpose of transferring the property of the many to the pockets of the few. This is a safe proposition, which nobody will dispute. Mr. Morrison is too much engrossed with his tariff bill just now to attend free trade dinners, but in his letter to the Brooklyn club he says that he and the congressmen who agree with him "are trying to make the burdens of the people of the great state of New York a little lighter, her commerce a little freer." Speaker Carlisle writes more hopefully than Mr. Morrison, and tells the young men of the club to assure their democratic friends that the great majority of their representatives in congress are determined to make earnest and honest effort during the present session to inaugurate the policy of tariff reform. We should be glad if the hospitable young democrats of Brooklyn would give a dinner every Saturday evening from now until after the presidential election, and invite Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Morrison to be present. Whether they should go or stay at home and send apologetic notes, they would be certain to say something that would be highly advantageous to the republicans.

The English are much wrought up over the position of Gen. Gordon. It is perfectly apparent that he has been abandoned to his fate, and what that is likely to be is not hard to imagine. The withdrawal of British troops from Suakin without attempting to send a relief force to his aid was seemingly justified by the tremendous climatic and physical difficulties in the way of a march overland, but Lord Napier has declared that it is entirely possible to march a force from Suakin to Berber, and his declaration has great weight with the English public. The government is solely responsible for sending Gordon to Khartoum, and to coldly leave such a man exposed to destruction under such circumstances is felt to be an ineffaceable stain to British honor and courage. John Bull does not like an imputation of that kind, and, strong as Mr. Gladstone's command of affairs has been, the fate of his ministry is inextricably bound up with that of the enthusiast who is struggling against tremendous odds in the far distant Nile country.

It would not be fair to assume that two-fifths of the butter sold in Washington by local dealers is adulterated, yet it is a startling fact that of fifty-three samples submitted to Prof. de Smet for analysis twenty-one were found to be butterine. There is plenty of good butter, but the price is high, and when we get down to the lower grades there appears to be two chances out of five of getting butterine or oleomargarine.

MR. SARGENT denies that he had any unpleasant relations with the state department. He was really tired of the Berlin mission and wanted to get out, though he did not wish to resign, as it would have the appearance of yielding to unpleasant surroundings. His appointment to St. Petersburg gave him the opportunity to leave Germany, which he so much desired to do. He did not go to Russia, because the climate is too cold. Mr. Sargent loves a warm climate, but Germany was a little too warm for awhile. It is pleasant to know the actual truth about this matter.

THE remains of the late Judge Hunt, United States minister to Russia, who died at St. Petersburg a month ago, arrived in this city yesterday, and will be interred at Oak Hill cemetery to-morrow. Mrs. Hunt and the son and daughter of Judge Hunt, who were with him at St. Petersburg, are expected to arrive from New York to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

FORD—"THE PRINCESS IDA."

Sullivan & Gilbert's charming comic opera, "The Princess Ida" will be presented to-night at Ford's, and will run the whole week, with matinees on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. The company is complete in every detail, and the present management have brought the original orchestration, the stage business, and appointments in their entirety as arranged by Messrs. Gilbert & Sullivan. Many of the cast are well known in Washington, and all of them have been highly spoken of by the press. The New York critics, without exception, were very earnest in their commendation of the acting and singing of the company. The advance sale of seats has been unusually large, several theater parties going into the hundreds having organized and obtained tickets. All the indications are that the audiences will be not only large but fashionable.

COLTON'S LECTURE.

The lecture of Gen. R. E. Colton at the Congregational church, next Wednesday evening, on the "Soudan" will be an exceedingly interesting one, especially at this epoch when the operations in that far-off country are attracting the attention of the civilized world. The lecture will be illustrated by over sixty stereoscopic views. Reserved seats may be had at Ellis's.

THE NATIONAL—"SAM'L OF POSEY."

The interesting drama, "Sam'l of Posey," opens to-night at the National and will continue throughout the week, with matinees on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a delightful mixture of fun and racy situations. Mr. M. B. Curtis, who impersonates the title role of Samuel Plastrick, will be supported by a well organized company, and the play will be produced with new properties and scene effects. Wherever this piece has appeared it has met with unbounded success, and attended by overflowing audiences. Reserved seats at the box office. The matinee on Wednesday is a special one, introducing Miss De Mer as Camille.

ON THE AVENUE.

Small Talk About Men and Measures.

"Brigham Young may be a saint in the Mormon calendar," said Mr. John A. Dabbie, "but I never saw Col. Snellbaker, of this city, without being reminded of time when the Mormon saint was ranked quite low down in the list of sinners. Col. Snellbaker's father, David T. Snellbaker, administered the law as a justice of the peace on Sixth street in Cincinnati from 1840 until his death in 1857. Before he became a magistrate he was a cooper and used to employ a couple of hundred men barrelling the grease that oozed out of every joint in Cincinnati. He was famed for an intuitive sense of justice, and it was the unanimous vote of his district which made him a magistrate. His court at once became a court of arbitration, and awards and all sorts of friendly suits were constantly pending before him, often involving vast sums on valuable property. The greatest lawyers of the period often addressed arguments to the famous justice that would have been heard with pleasure and profit by the supreme court of the United States. I have heard Charles Fox, T. D. Lincoln, Belamy Stover, R. M. W. Corvine, R. B. Hayes, S. P. Chase, Stanley Matthews, S. S. Cox, and others equally famous giving utterance to gorgeous rhetoric and matchless logic in the presence of the clear-sighted, infallible Judge Snellbaker."

"One of the first cases ever tried by this local judge involved the fame of Brigham Young, who was charged with horse stealing. This great high price of after years was vigorously defended by Wyoff Platt, assisted by Donn Platt, then a young man trying his first case. Brigham Young was convicted, consigned to the local penitentiary, and served out his time. Judge Snellbaker's family still have the venerable magistrate's memoranda of his cases, and among them those pertaining to Brigham Young's case, which, I think, should be published."

"After the famous old squire died his mantle fell upon his former constable, Nathan Marchant, who to this day worthily wears it and dispenses justice at the old stand where Brigham Young was ineptly tried to the chieftainship of the Mormon church."

"My daughter came home from school yesterday," said the colonel, "and asked me what kind of a government existed in the District of Columbia. She goes to Jefferson school, and her teacher had asked the question of the whole room full of half-grown girls. Not one of them could answer, and the teacher told them to find out before the next day. That's the way my girl came to ask the question. When I tried to answer her I was badly puzzled. It isn't either kingdom, empire, republic, or democracy. It has neither czar, emperor, king, nor president, but appears to be an institution with three heads and one body. The name of the girl's school reminded me that Jefferson said: 'Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed,' but that proposition didn't fit, for we never consented to any such thing. It certainly wasn't a 'government' of the people, by the people, and for the people, for as matter of fact the people have mighty little to do with it. My girl asked if it was a monarchy, either absolute or limited, and I pointed out the absence of royal families to prove that it couldn't be. I finally told her to tell the teacher that this district was a small protectorate of the United States, chiefly used as a city of refuge for surplus statesmen that were slightly run down at the heel at home."

"Your illumination of the monument and the capital dome has attracted much attention," said the Avenue Man to Mr. A. A. Hayes, of electric light fame.

"Yes," replied that modest gentleman, "it has been a success, but like all successes it has involved a good deal of work. It is some-

what of a task to overhaul the lights on the capital dome and put in new carbons every day, but the monument is where we catch it. You know the elevator is not running and consequently the man who overhauls the lights has to go up the ladders. Now, this is something of a task, and even the most expert climber takes nearly an hour to reach the top. The ascent has to be made once a day anyhow, and sometimes a defective carbon point renders it necessary that a night ascent should be made. You can but faintly imagine how exhilarating it is to climb for nearly an hour up the elevator shaft in darkness that is only rendered visible by the feeble lantern the workman carries. Fortunately, however, we have had only one or two experiences of that sort, as our material is nearly perfect."

"How far can the lights on the top of the monument be seen?"

"Well, at that elevation and with clear weather those lights ought to be visible anywhere from thirty to fifty miles."

"The Blaine movement has been whooped up strong in my state," said the Pennsylvania statesman, "but it is not too certain that it will hold up to the 23d day of June. You will recall that four years ago we had the best instructed set of delegates that ever attended a convention. Well, this system of instruction did not turn out to be a startling success, and charged the long journey, rendered the failure was that the Blaine men insisted that it was a sacred duty that delegates owed to their constituents to disregard their instructions."

"Well, what has that to do with the present campaign?"

"You see, the climate of Chicago has a most relaxing effect upon politicians, and Mr. Blaine's friends may be called upon to take a dose of their own medicine."

FROM OVER THE SEAS.

THE Remains of Minister Hunt Received in the Capital of the Nation Yesterday.

The remains of the late Minister William H. Hunt, who died at his post at St. Petersburg, arrived in this city yesterday in charge of Mr. W. R. Speere, who received them from the naval officers detailed by Commodore Milnebro, of the Brooklyn navy yard, upon their arrival on the steamship Elbe. The remains left St. Petersburg on the twenty-first of March, and arrived at New York last Saturday after a ten day voyage. They were accompanied by Mrs. Hunt, her son, and daughter, who, being very much fatigued by the long journey, remained in New York. They will reach here at 4 o'clock this afternoon on a special car attached to the limited express. The car was tendered by the Pennsylvania Railroad company. It is expected that the funeral will be held at St. John's church, at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Interment will be made at Oak Hill. Commander Metcalf, U. S. N., will have charge of the arrangements.

THE remains are encased in a magnificent Russian casket, which was seen by a REPUBLICAN reporter in Mr. Speere's office last night. It is a fine example of the work of the Russian government, and is constructed entirely of bright metals, the base being of glistening ribbed silver-like material, with massive Egyptian ornaments in gold. The casket is 4 feet long, 2 feet 6 inches wide, and nearly 4 feet high. It is covered with gold, and there are ten heavy handles of the same material on the sides. On each side of the casket are large golden "peace wreaths," and nearly 4 feet high. The whole effect is magnificent. On top of the casket is a heavy solid silver plate, six by ten inches, which bears the following inscription:

William H. Hunt,
Died at St. Petersburg, Russia,
Feb. 27, 1884.

On account of the immense size and great weight of the casket it will be necessary to construct a special carriage on which to convey it to the grave. There is no hearse in this city, or perhaps in the United States, strong enough to hold it. To give an idea of its size, the outer case, which is composed of inch and a half Russian white oak, is 5 feet long, 3 feet 3 inches wide, and nearly 4 feet high. The inner case is a wreath of natural flowers, presented by the Russian government, graces the head of the casket, and the whole is covered by a blue flag. The casket is one of the most massive and elaborate ever seen in this country.

THE DANVILLE INVESTIGATION.

Thrilling Stories Told by Virginia Bourbons of the Poor, Persecuted White Democrats.

George H. Southall, a postal clerk, was examined before the Danville subcommittee Saturday morning. He was in Lynchburg the night before election and made notes of two speeches delivered at a public meeting there by Mr. Whitehead, editor of the Lynchburg Advance, and Mr. Mario, a lawyer of Lynchburg. Witness read his notes. The speaker said, in substance, that they (the "democrats") intended to carry the election "by blood" if necessary, and that all arrangements had been made to that end. Sentiments of approval for the action of the whites at Danville and denunciations of the "traitor Mahone" were uttered. He described circulars which were put out by the democrats. One of them grossly misrepresented statements made by Gov. Cameron in a public speech. A colored brass band approached the Lynchburg meeting followed by a crowd, and some one in the meeting said: "Here they are come to break the colored vote down with the court and formed in a line and a great many pistols were drawn. The approaching crowd bore a banner inscribed 'We are with you,' and the whites were reassured."

Eustace Gibson, congressman from West Virginia, testified that he was at Culpeper, Va., on election day, and the news of the riot solidified the colored vote, and was damaging to the democrats there.

Aristide gave an important testimony concerning an argument he had with a coalition on election day.

Congressman George D. Wise explained the method of collecting the capitation tax in Virginia. He said that \$1 paid the tax for 400 colored men. It was taken by the collector from one man only and handed back to the next one, and so on through the 400.

Witness produced a circular calling upon the colored men to vote solid with the coalitionists, and so avenge the murder of their brothers. He said that the coalitionists tried to break up democratic meetings. He insisted that it was not safe for colored men in Richmond to vote the democratic ticket. The witness mentioned the name of his cousin, Congressman John S. Wise, several times, in order to contradict statements made by the latter.

B. B. Mumford, a lawyer, of Chatham, near Danville, described the campaign, and repeated some of the extravagant statements which he said he had heard coalition speakers make. His examination will be continued to-day.

CORRECTING A MISTAKE.

Senator Miller, of California, says the San Francisco dispatch published Saturday, to the effect that he had declared by telegraph to become a candidate for the presidency is based on a misunderstanding of a dispatch sent by him to the central committee yesterday declining to be a candidate for delegate to the Chicago convention. He had not thought of the presidency and has no aspirations in that direction. He telegraphed the central committee Saturday correcting what he assumes was a telegraphic blunder.

Gen. Grant Almost Well.

Gen. Grant, who is stopping at the Arlington, walked around his room without the aid of either crutch or cane last Saturday evening. This is the first time since the illness that he has been able to get up without assistance. The general is rapidly getting better.

NEVER TALK BACK.

NEVER TALK BACK. Such things are reprehensible. A fellow who talks back is a man that's hot. In a quarrel, if you'll only keep your mouth shut and be sensible, the man that does the talking 'll get worried every body.

Never talk back to a fellow that's ashamed 'you—let him carry on, and rip and run and swear. And when he finds his lyn' and his dammit's just amusin' 'you. You've got him clean kerkumfuzied, and you ought to hold him there!

Never talk back, and wake up the whole community. And tell a man a liar, howsoever that's his sin. You can lift and land him funder and with grace, fuller impunity. With one good jolt of silence than a half a dozen kicks.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

FRESCO, Cal., rejoices in a double flowering peach tree. It is a perfect flame of crimson blossoms. The flowers are double like a rose and as large over as have been before.

WHAT Sunday is to Christians, Monday is to the Greeks, Tuesday to the Persians, Wednesday to the Assyrians, Thursday to the Egyptians, Friday to the Turks, and Saturday to the Jews.

THE city of Manchester, England, now has water reservoirs covering 844 acres, whose main measure 618 miles, and they supply 20,000,000 gallons to 300,000 people daily. The cost thus far has been \$332,000.

At a recent contest in a swimming school at Manchester, England, a young girl swam 600 times around the bath house, or a distance of eight miles, while the best swimmer among the boys made but 204 rounds.

GEN. CLURET, of commune notoriety, is living quietly in Constantinople, and has no desire to participate in any more revolutions. He still insists that he did not go to protect the archbishop of Paris from murder.

STATISTICS show that in Denmark, whose male population succeeds in drinking annually fourteen gallons of spirits per capita, drunkenness has to do with 11 per cent. of the serious and 60 per cent. of the petty crimes committed.

AMONG the things to be exhibited at the meeting of the inventors in Cincinnati is the first patent ever issued in the United States, is dated New York, July 31, 1790, and is signed by George Washington, president; Edmund Randolph, attorney general, and Thomas Jefferson, secretary.

When Charles Dickens was in America for the first time he dined at the house of one of the Harper brothers, the well-known publishers. A little Harper came to the table. Dickens placed him on his knee and said: "You are a very fine boy; you are a very fine boy; indeed, you are the son of the greatest pirate on earth."

ASTHETIC London is paying a pilgrimage to the ideal dress of the future Mrs. Oscar Wilde. The shrine where the nuptial garment is exhibited is the show room of a fashionable French dressmaker in Regent street. The dress is saffron hued, the color worn by Greek maidens on their marriage day, and is adorned with pale violet trimmings, which Helene brides would probably hardly countenance.

THERE are in France 4,575 miles of navigable rivers as against 4,190 miles in 1852, and there are also 2,900 miles of canals as against 2,410 miles in 1852. This shows an increase in rivers of 385 miles and in canals an increase of 490 miles. But the increase is not equally expensive. Between 1852 and 1878 the cost for them was nearly \$70,000,000, and since 1878 it has been about \$35,000,000 additional. Meanwhile the quantity of freight carried by water has increased only 4,000,000 tons.

MANY people doubtless wonder what has become of John Lin, the famous Swedish Nightingale. The renowned singer is spending the autumn of her days in a charming home which she purchased last year at Whiting's Point, England. It is a romantic spot, and looks upon the scene of the Tewkesbury fight, Gloucester, Chesham, Shropshire's Avon, the beautiful tower that gave forth its lurid light to tell the anxious parliament in London that Charles had been defeated in the fight at Edgehill, and other points of historic interest. It is one of the most noble homes in England.

TEA culture is gradually attracting the attention of enterprising farmers in the southern states, and the success of those who have already ventured into the industry is quoted as proof that it can be made as profitable here as in any of the eastern countries. On one tea farm alone in South Carolina there are over 4,000 plants, all thriving and doing well. The tea industry of the government station at Somerville, A. C., has been abandoned for want of success. Enthusiasts on the subject of tea culture in this country point to the rapid progress of India as an indication of the vast possibilities of the industry. "Tea was first grown in India in 1818, though little was done until 1838, when it took a fresh start. To-day from 75,000,000 to 80,000,000 pounds are annually exported, and the tea companies declare dividends of 25 per cent. and upward."

AMONG the women stenographers who are making it pay are Miss J. B. Palmer, of Ohio, who gets from \$7,000 to \$50,000 a year; Miss Jeanne Ballyntine, of Rochester, about \$40,000; Miss Pauline, of Auburn, who makes as much as her father or any of her four brothers, all of whom are reporters; Mrs. Sarah G. Crosby, of Waterville, Me., who travels around the circuit with the court and makes from \$300 to \$500 in each of seventeen counties. There may also be mentioned Miss Alice Nute, of Chicago, and Miss Mary McCalla, of Philadelphia, who are very successful. Observation does not contradict the statement that the stenographers are innumerable and get as high wages as men, but that they do receive much higher pay than women in many other skilled occupations is undisputed.

SAMUEL FRAZER, of Sobres, Ky., gave his boy a silver quarter and sent him to town to get some nails and tobacco. When he handed the coin to the storekeeper it was found to be a counterfeit and could be rolled into a ball. It was refused in payment for the nails, and the boy tried to pass it at other places, but no one would take it, until finally a clerk who knew him took it and gave him two dimes in change. He went back to get the nails, but was horrified to find his mate sticking together like a pair of postage stamps. He was given other pieces of silver by way of experiment, all of which became soft in his pocket in a few minutes. His pockets were carefully examined, but contained nothing but the same soft money to any boy's pockets. By allowing a coin to remain half an hour it would become almost as soft as molten metal.

"OLD PATCH," a noted London burglar and counterfeiter of long ago, allowed himself to be captured once by an officer whom he knew to be approachable with money. The officer was greatly elated when the noted outlaw confessed that he was the man for whom the authorities had offered a reward of £300. He then intimated to the officer that he could make more than that by playing a fine game, finally agreeing to give him £500 for his liberty, which the officer promptly accepted. A £1,000 note was offered in payment, which the officer changed, and bid the prisoner flee. When he went to get the note changed at the bank he found it to be one of "old Patch's" latest counterfeits. It was estimated that over £200,000 of coin and notes of his make were in circulation in Great Britain at one time. It took years to get rid of it, as the older and more worn it became the harder it was to detect.

THE Pike's Peak railway, the completion of which within eighteen months is practically assured, will be, in many respects, the most notable piece of track in the world. It will mount 9,000 feet further heavenward than the famous Lima and Oroya railway, in Peru, which is now in operation to a point 12,200 feet above the sea, the highest that the rails have as yet attained. The obstacles that are being overcome in its construction are among the most formidable yet presented to engineering skill. The entire thirty miles of its length will be a succession of complicated curves and grades, with no piece of straight track longer than 300 feet. The maximum grade will be 3 1/2 feet to the mile, and the average grade 270 feet. The line will about in cut and fill be 1,000 feet long, in which the radius changes every chain. Forty-degree curves are numerous and there will be one of fifty-three degrees that will describe three-quarters of a circle. The road is being built in a most substantial manner, and will be laid with forty-pound steel. The running time will be about fifteen miles an hour. The road will cost from \$12,000 to \$15,000 a mile.